

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—HANS OPERA TROUPE. STANDARD THEATRE.—HANS OPERA TROUPE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—HANS OPERA TROUPE. WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HANS OPERA TROUPE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS. NIBLO'S GARDEN.—HANS OPERA TROUPE. MARK THEATRE.—HANS OPERA TROUPE. TONY PASTOR'S VARIETY. GILMORE'S GARDEN.—HANS OPERA TROUPE. NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—HANS OPERA TROUPE. IRVING HALL.—THE PHOTOGRAPH. DOOPER INSTITUTE.—HANS OPERA TROUPE. EGYPTIAN HALL.—HANS OPERA TROUPE. RIVOLI THEATRE.—HANS OPERA TROUPE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity today will be warm and fair, with variable winds on the coast and followed by gradually increasing cloudiness, with occasional light rains. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, with a threatening of rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active and weak. Gold was steady at 101. Government bonds were strong, States steady and railroad irregular. Money on call was easy at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

MR. A. B. STOCKWELL'S FAILURE for over a million dollars was the sensation in Wall street yesterday.

THE DISAGREEMENT of the railroad managers on the freight pool question will be welcome news to farmers and merchants.

A MOTION to quash the indictments will be made by the counsel of the Aldermen today. That point ought to be easily settled.

IN THE DISCUSSION of the Eight Hour Law bill in the Senate yesterday an extraordinary amount of sympathy was manifested for the workmen. The exact value of it was shown by the postponement of the measure until next December.

TWO INTERESTING trotting matches took place at Pleasant Park yesterday. The other noteworthy events in a sporting way were the meeting at Narragansett Park and the annual meeting of the Sportsmen's National Association at Pittston, Pa.

WEST POINT is in a blaze of military glory. The President and three or four members of his Cabinet, together with Generals Sherman, Sheridan and several other distinguished officers, help to add an unwonted brilliancy to the close of the academic year.

THE CANAL, RAILROAD AND FREIGHT questions were the chief topics of discussion by the Board of Trade yesterday. The State Senators whose course in the Legislature was so emphatically condemned by the Chamber of Commerce a few weeks ago were severely censured.

TO OVIATE the inconvenience of affixing revenue stamps to small packages of tobacco the Internal Revenue Bureau has determined to issue stamped labels or wrappers, to be printed by the government from the designs of the manufacturers. Private printing offices will hardly like the idea.

WHEN DON CARLOS visited some years ago his movements were thought of sufficient importance by the Spanish officials to require the services of a spy, who followed him to Paris. A one hundred thousand dollar suit against the Spanish Minister is the result. The correspondence elsewhere printed throws some curious light on this branch of business.

THERE WAS A SINGULAR accident on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad last evening. A workman employed to watch the locomotives became alarmed at the escape of some steam, and fearing an explosion jumped through the window of the car, falling through the trestle work to the street. The accident was of course entirely owing to his needless alarm and ignorance.

THE INDIAN NEWS from General Crook's headquarters is not of a very satisfactory character. Very great discontent prevails among the tribes, and although there appears to be no concert of action among them, a general war is apprehended. The best intelligence that can be obtained in regard to Sitting Bull is to the effect that there is no immediate danger of his appearance this side the border.

THE WEATHER.—The pressure north of the upper lakes and over the South Atlantic and Gulf States was above the mean yesterday, increasing somewhat in the first named district. In the Rocky Mountain region the pressure was also high, but immediately eastward the barometer fell rapidly toward the Central Missouri Valley, north of Canada and extending over the Middle and Eastern States; the western portion of the depression that moved toward the Atlantic during Sunday is now slowly passing eastward, with numerous light rains, but with moderate winds. In the Central Valley regions the pressure has varied rapidly, and local disturbances have been developed in several districts, with light rains. West of the Mississippi the pressure is falling decidedly, with the usual threatening conditions of increasing cloudiness, rising temperature, more or less heavy rains and other phenomena. The high barometer on the South Atlantic coast has brought fine weather to that region. A very general increase of temperature has taken place throughout the territory east of the Rocky Mountains. The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be warm and fair, with variable winds on the coast and followed by gradually increasing cloudiness, with occasional light rains. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, with a threatening of rain.

The International Congress at Berlin.

If the Congress that holds its first session at Berlin to-day shall not prove otherwise remarkable it will be famous in diplomatic history in virtue of the political importance and character of its members. Prince Bismarck, Prince Gortschakoff, Count Andrassy and the Earl of Beaconsfield—the foremost men of their time—will, as the magnates of the occasion, give this Congress an importance in the chronicle of great diplomatic events that other congresses will only equal in virtue of the superior importance of the topics with which they dealt. Even the famous congresses of sovereigns are less noticeable for characteristic personality. Within two hundred years the number of congresses held in Europe of great importance—not to count such minor assemblages as that at London in 1871—has been such as to give an average of one in ten years since that which made the peace of Westphalia. From the deliberations of these bodies resulted in each generation the actual relations of the several nations, whether these bodies declared by treaties the conditions that had been brought about by war or whether by their deliberations they averted impending wars through reaching a settlement of conflicting claims without recourse to arms. Practically, therefore, assemblies of diplomatists have performed for the States of the Continent the functions of a parliament by ascertaining and declaring the common will on disputed points. But the congresses assembled to prevent wars have been the least successful—a fact not of brilliant augury just now. But the genius for politics concentrated in this Congress, the tact and sagacity, and apparently the resolute will to preserve the peace, are altogether such as may justly make inapplicable any speculations drawn from the conduct of former bodies assembled for a similar purpose.

England is the winner in what the sporting men would probably class as "the first events." Even the fact that the Congress is at last a reality—and a reality in the conditions insisted upon by her—is her victory, and a victory that has with good reason startled the capitals and must carry to exceeding heights the fame and popularity of the British Premier. People in England not noted for their admiration of Lord Beaconsfield held that his policy was that of a gambler in politics; that he played to win grandly, but in such a way that if his game miscarried the loss would be of no common stake but would involve calamity and irreparable disgrace for England. In order to force Russia to terms he prepared as if to fight her; and it was the opinion of an intelligent opposition that if Russia had taken him at his word and fought the consequences would have been irremediably bad for the British colors. All that is matter of opinion, and not likely now to be practically determined. It is sufficient for the fame of Lord Beaconsfield that, whether his game was desperate or wise, he won it; and the fortune that led to a happy conclusion covers all the rest. Precisely how his victory was brought about only the future will know; but it is entitled to all the éclat of a triumph obtained in circumstances that seemed all against it. At a certain moment last winter Russia was an absolute conqueror. Turkey was prostrate, and the hope of British support seemed desperate. That England could assert even her own interests with becoming dignity seemed unlikely. Russia had extorted from her prostrate enemy a treaty that made her supreme in his dominions, and stood prepared with half a million veteran troops under arms to defend that treaty. It would have seemed wild at that time to believe that within a few months, and without a shot fired, she would agree to submit that treaty to general revision at the demand of England. Yet that is the great change that has taken place apparently through the Czar's acting on the advice of Count Schouvaloff, his ambassador at London, rather than on that of Prince Gortschakoff, who had been dominant in his councils thither. Perhaps the Ambassador was able to assure the Emperor that Germany would not sustain him and that Austria would second England's hostility, which would be good reason for his change of attitude, and which, if true, would certainly relieve the British policy from the charge of desperation. It was well to correct what the two governments said at St. Petersburg by what they said at London.

But if England's position now on the relations of Europe to Turkey be contrasted with her position in 1876 it will be seen that her compelling a Congress is not a triumph in which she need glory overmuch. In 1876 she indicated her views by a refusal to sign the Berlin memorandum, a refusal to take part in any proceeding which admitted or recognized the propriety of the general action of the great Powers in the concerns of Turkey. An attitude which assumed that Turkey was to be left alone, and which did actually defeat, on that occasion and at the Congress at Constantinople, the attempt to force reforms in the Ottoman Empire, exhibited plainly the views then held in London against the regulation of Turkey by Europe. It is a humiliating confession of the British government how little they foresaw the future, that in two years from the time they rejected the Berlin memorandum they were ready to spend thirty millions of dollars in a war demonstration having no other object than that of enforcing the meeting of a Congress at which Europe should determine how far Turkey might yet be spared an independent power. In 1876 England could have had a Congress without a war demonstration, and could have saved the Turk by forcing him to be decent. But she comprehended the situation so little that she threw away the chance, and now is landed for having secured a Congress, not to save her ally, but to limit his dismemberment.

Despite the rule that congresses called to preserve the peace so commonly lead to war, it is not perceptible that the body now assembled at Berlin can do otherwise than determine a pacific solution of the great issue before it. Russia is a Power that honors its pledges. Were it otherwise her

troops would be in Constantinople to-day, the Sultan would be beyond the Bosphorus and England without other remedy than a hopeless war. It was within the power of Russia to do all this, but her pledge not to occupy Constantinople stood in the way, and she respected, to her eternal honor, a promise that she could only keep at the cost of a great advantage. As she kept that pledge so she will keep the other pledge to frankly and honorably submit to the judgment of Europe the Treaty of San Stefano. She will accept what the Congress leaves her of it and will claim no more. England also will accept the judgment of the Congress since she cannot do otherwise; and, with these reconciled to the decision, there are no elements to continue the dispute beyond the walls of the Radziwill Palace.

Mr. Hayes' Honor Clear.

It is but justice to President Hayes that public attention be called to the fact that the Potter investigation has as yet brought nothing home to him. There is nothing in any part of the testimony which has thus far been taken by the Potter committee which can raise even a distant suspicion that Mr. Hayes had any knowledge of, much less any complicity with, fraudulent election transactions. There is not only no evidence implicating him, but the whole tenor of the testimony taken by the committee up to this time excludes the idea that Mr. Hayes had any guilty knowledge or even the remotest suspicion of fraudulent transactions to make him President. While it is too clear that there were such transactions it is perfectly evident that Mr. Hayes knew nothing of them, and that he acted in all points upon the theory that he had not only been legally installed but honestly elected. If others had doubts or misgivings the President did not share them.

The Potter investigation was set on foot in the expectation that the testimony of Anderson and the entanglement of Matthews would bring the Louisiana frauds dangerously near to the door of the President. That aim has been completely foiled. The fact that Matthews was an intimate and familiar of the President only strengthens the presumption that he was in no way implicated either in the frauds or in any knowledge of them. The Matthews letters, which are very damaging to Matthews, are at the same time a perfect vindication of the President. For the greater part of a year Matthews was writing urgent letters to get Anderson appointed to some office which would satisfy him, and the only success which attended those persistent efforts consisted in at last procuring for Anderson the petty consularship at Funchal. When this minor appointment had been procured somebody in Washington who knew Anderson wrote a letter to the President describing him as unworthy, and thereupon Mr. Hayes directed his private secretary to write a note to Mr. Evans asking him to withhold the commission which had been made out for Anderson. The inability of Matthews, after so great an expenditure of effort to procure for Anderson anything better than that paltry consularship and the decisive promptness with which the commission was revoked as soon as Anderson was represented to the President as an unworthy man, are a conclusive demonstration that the President did not think he had anything to fear from secrets in the possession of that man which his disappointment might cause him to divulge. The fact that Matthews so long urged the claims of Anderson in vain shows how weak his influence was with the administration, and the prompt revocation of the appointment within two days after it was made shows how ignorant the President was of Anderson's pretended secrets, or at least how little he feared them. The President was alike indifferent to Anderson's forbearance and his enmity, an indifference which he was not likely to have manifested if he had been acting in collusion with Matthews to shut Anderson's mouth and put him at a safe distance from prying politicians. The whole course of the President proves that Matthews had little influence at the White House, and that Anderson was regarded as of no account. Such treatment is irreconcilable with the theory that Mr. Hayes was privy to the Returning Board frauds. The investigation has proved that Anderson is an intriguing scamp and Matthews a timorous fool; and it proves even more conclusively that the President has not soiled even the tip of his fingers by any contact with the alleged frauds.

The Riot in Quebec.

The people of Quebec had an unpleasant experience yesterday of the extremity to which strikers will carry the attempt to enforce their demands when they believe they have the power. But the unpleasant side of the experience was compensated, no doubt, by the evidence of the fact that the authorities, when forced to the point, had the power and the will to preserve the peace and protect life and property. The brief hour of success during which the rioters revelled in almost undisputed possession of Quebec showed their capacity for mischief and outrage. They robbed and wrecked indiscriminately, forcing those wholly uninterested in their cause to be their instruments for removing the plunder. By a delay to the legal formality of reading the "riot act" on the street the mob was able to drive back the troops who could not offer resistance or attempt to suppress the outbreak until authorized by law. When, however, that authority was given, a few volleys well aimed and the prompt use of musket butt and bayonet, converted the irresistible mob of rioters into a panic stricken crowd of fugitives fleeing from the arm of the law. How this effective manner of dealing with riot and outrage in Quebec compares with that in which a similar danger was dealt with in Pittsburg furnishes the authorities of all our large cities with a lesson worth remembering. Prompt repression, even at the cost of a few lives, is a more merciful plan than temporizing until the danger demands a massacre. Had the troops in Quebec been permitted to use their arms early in the day the losses of life and property reported would have been to a great degree avoided.

Death of Mr. Bryant.

The demise of this venerable poet and veteran journalist will make a deep impression on the immediate community in which he has dwelt so long, and will excite a melancholy interest throughout the country of which he has long been one of the most eminent and honored citizens. Without any departure from strict truth and moderation, or venturing into the region of unmeaning eulogy, we may say of William Cullen Bryant that his death will be lamented wherever the English tongue is spoken. He was one of the earliest and purest ornaments of American literature, and throughout his long career he has been ranked by good judges as one of our two or three most gifted poets. The fact that his poetry is rather contemplative than passionate has prevented the multitude from doing him full justice; but among cultivated minds his genius has been universally conceded. In none of Mr. Bryant's productions, whether in verse or prose, was there ever the slightest approach to tinsel. The perfect chastity of his muse has made him rather the poet of the élite than of the multitude, and yet he has never lacked popular appreciation. His appeals to the grander sentiments of the human heart have been most effective, and whether he indulged in pensive reflections on human mortality, as in his divine "Thanatopsis," or in appeals to the spirit of liberty, as in many of his best known poems, or appeals to the love of nature, which suffuse nearly all the efforts of his genius, the pervading sense of beauty and loving observation of the coyest attractions of American scenery and the surprising accuracy of his delineations, make his poetry as characteristic as that of Wordsworth, whom he resembled in some features of his genius. While we had as yet no elegant literature worthy of the name he rose as a bright morning star. He shone with un fading lustre during the sixty years of his poetical activity and has at length set in full radiance. None of the American poets who have arisen since the time when Mr. Bryant held the firmament alone has obscured him, and, although instead of one bright star we have now a constellation, Mr. Bryant is still ranked with the two or three whose fame is most resplendent.

Mr. Bryant is one of the most remarkable examples in literary history of faculties which bloomed into early efflorescence and did not fade or decline during the course of a long life. He began to write verses at the early age of ten; at nineteen, when he produced "Thanatopsis," the full spirit of poetry had descended upon him and there was no perceptible decay of his faculties when, a few weeks since, he delivered the beautiful and appreciative address on Mazzini. It often happens that precocious intellectual splendor goes into early decay, but Mr. Bryant is a bright exception to the rule.

Although Mr. Bryant's enduring fame will rest chiefly upon his productions in verse, poetry was only his recreation—an intellectual pastime and grave employment. The chief occupation of his life was that of a journalist, or rather of a publicist, for he aimed rather to guide the public judgment than to furnish the community with news. He was an editor of the *Evening Post* for more than fifty years, and during this long period his influence was always actively felt in the politics of the country. Every journalist has reason to be proud of a profession which so gifted and illustrious a man did not think unworthy of his abilities.

A God in Israel.

Mr. Benjamin F. Butler observed the other day before the Potter Investigating Committee that the persons who had been guilty of frauds in the Presidential election in Louisiana would be made to feel that there is a God in Israel. Our city Aldermen are undergoing this experience. A short time ago, when Recorder Hackett, in the discharge of his duty, called the attention of the Grand Jury to the fact that the laws were habitually violated by the Common Council in the matter of street obstructions, the Aldermen announced their independence of the law, their defiance of courts and grand juries and their contempt for the Judge who had dared to propose their indictment. They then proposed, through their president, to form themselves into a commission of lunacy to pass upon the sanity of the Recorder. But they are now compelled to appear at the bar of a court of justice, and begin to feel that the matter is no joke—or, as Mr. Butler would say, that there is a God in Israel. They have resolved not to pass any more resolutions granting permission to individuals to obstruct and encumber the sidewalks until their case shall have been decided in the court.

This is a wise proceeding and would have been wiser had it been adopted immediately after the Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury. The charter expressly requires the Common Council "to prevent encroachments upon and obstructions to the streets, highways, roads and public places, not including parks, and to authorize and require the Commissioners of Public Works to remove the same; but they shall have no power to authorize the placing or continuing of any encroachment or obstruction upon any street or sidewalk, except the temporary occupation thereof during the erection or repair of a building on a lot opposite the same." This duty is explicitly laid down and cannot be misunderstood. To be sure the Common Council is also authorized "to regulate traffic and sales in the streets, highways, roads and public places," and upon this the Aldermen mainly depend for the success of their motion to quash the indictment found against them. But this power so clearly refers simply to the "traffic and sales" in the streets, &c., by licensed hucksters and peddlers that the notion must be laughed out of court. The indictment will be tried, and it is difficult to see how a conviction can fail, especially as the evidence charged has been repeated, with bravado and defiance of the courts, since its commission was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury.

New York Yacht Club Regatta.

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which takes place to-day, is always the most interesting and most important of the aquatic events that take place in our waters. In the first place, the club is the best and most distinctively representative organization of the kind in the country, and its squadron is in many respects superior to that of any club in the world. The victories and achievements of many of the beautiful craft bearing its flag are among the proudest and brightest in the annals of yachting. In the contest to-day five classes of boats will compete—namely, keel schooners, two classes of centerboard schooners and two classes of sloops. The entries comprise many of the best vessels of the fleet, and while some of the old favorite and famous boats, such as the Sappho and others, will be absent, the different contests will undoubtedly be exceedingly spirited. If the weather, as it promises to be, is fine, the lower bay, where the event takes place, will undoubtedly present a beautiful spectacle. The vessels of the club alone form one of the prettiest naval pictures that can be imagined; but when, as in the event of to-day, they are attended by the hundreds of craft of all descriptions that form the amusement flotilla of our waters the scene is one of exceeding beauty and brilliancy.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The most sensible looking man on the Potter committee is Mr. Isaac C. Freeman, who was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Governor of Arizona. Baron Ugars Strozberg, of Russia, arrived at the Westman Hotel yesterday, from Philadelphia. Bronson Alcott, one of the Concord sage, said: "Come when the apple blossoms remind us of friendship and of Emerson." A married man in Newburg has invented an india-rubber rolling pin that will roll out the dough very evenly, and yet bend to the next when it strikes. Congressman McMahon appears resolute. Behind his professional austerity he seems to have genial qualities. Men with big ears are usually generous.

"Denver."—The man who said that there is a tide in the affairs of men is usually correct, with the name of Shakespeare, but he was really Noah, and he took it at the flood.

Congressman Blackburn has a big mouse. He ekes out the mouse by letting his side whiskers help it to drop magnificently down the side of his cheek. He is handsome enough without the side-whiskered appendage.

The Boston Transcript says that not long since a distinguished literary man was crossing the Common, when a policeman, observing him treading upon the grass, cried, "Don't you see that sign, 'Keep off the grass'?" "Certainly I do," was the reply. "I am doing all I can to keep it off!"

It used to be said of John Joe Lane, of Oregon, that he spelled the name of his Creator with a little g and Joe with a big G. On the occasion of the decoration of the Confederate graves at Fayetteville, Ark., the other day, there came flowers from far-off Oregon from Joe Lane for the grave of his old comrade, Colonel Yell, who fell in the Mexican war. Match that for sentiment, you Hungarians and Poles.

The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial wishes a list of respectable Northern families who would care to be treated well by old time Southern families at Southern watering places. The Commercial may not be far enough South to know that there has been a persistent system of ostracism in this regard, with some exceptions. Richmond has learned better; but it is only too true that there are Southern cities which have invited Northern people to improve their property and business, but not to become their social guests.

Evening Telegram.—There is very general satisfaction with the appointment of General Fremont as Governor of Arizona and the opportunity it gives him to take a fresh start in his old age after many misfortunes. A conviction that Fremont has been too hardy dealt with has been gaining ground of late, and we hear many expressions heartily approving his selection to govern this Territory, part of which was conquered for the United States by his own gallantry and enterprise thirty years ago.

"Deles" complains that frequently while he is walking with some gentleman, and is engaged in earnest conversation with him, up steps some acquaintance of that gentleman, who either monopolizes the conversation for many weary squares or leaves him, "Deles," to cool his heels on the sidewalk for five minutes or half an hour. "What shall I do?" asks "Deles." Well, first, no gentleman ever steps up and does such a thing unless he excusably wishes to engage a minister, a physician or an undertaker. And, second, your companion, a gentleman, will not let you be seated in that way by the third party, who is evidently not a gentleman. And, third, if you are not too timid, you will, when you see you are made the third party, go away, and you will not walk with your companion again for fear he might have some ungenerally acquaintance whom he has not the talent to dispose of.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

MR. E. A. OSGOOD and Mr. Digby V. Bell have been engaged as soloists by the Apollo Club, Chicago, which gives a grand concert this evening. Miss Anna Schott closes her engagement at the Aquarium on Saturday, and will be succeeded by what is described as a wonderful troupe of trained monkeys from the Royal Aquarium, England. It said that they play almost like human beings, and do everything but talk.

At the request of Cardinal McCloskey the different Catholic churches of the archdiocese are preparing tables for the grand ladies' fair, soon to be held in the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth avenue. In order to achieve a suitable representation the Church of St. Agnes, East Forty-third street, has arranged to hold a grand concert in the Church on Sunday evening next, at which the members of the Luce Opera House will render an appropriate programme.

MUSIC AND RECITATIONS.

There was a large attendance at Lyric Hall last evening on the occasion of the concert and recitations given by Mr. Edward L. Jones. Mr. F. J. Kirpal opened the entertainment by playing Thalberg's arrangement of Liszt's "Lacrimosa" on the piano. Then Mr. Jones appeared and recited a pathetic little poem, "The Blue and the Gray," and a humorous poem called "The Birth of Erin." The latter was given with a rich Irish brogue, which pleased the audience exceedingly. Mr. Jones also recited during the evening "Father Blake's Collection," by Sam Lover, and several other humorous selections, some of them in German dialect, which were loudly applauded.

Miss Octavia Gomez and Mrs. Fitch were the vocal soloists of the evening. The former has a heavy contralto voice, which she displayed with effect. The latter has a light soprano, which she gave a proof of by singing Fanny's brilliant concert solo, "Her voice is sweet, and she has considerable execution, but she could hardly do herself justice, owing to the careless manner in which she was accompanied. The song was said of the violinist, Mr. Raboch, whose confidence was shaken by the uncertainty of his accompaniment. Signor Raboch played solo on the mandolin, an instrument seldom heard on the concert stage. It is like a violin and like a zither in tone, and has a tendency to fit.

Encores were numerous during the evening, and the concert altogether passed off pleasantly.

ARION SOCIETY'S FESTIVAL.

On the afternoon and evening of Thursday, June 20, the famous Arion society will hold one of their old time festivals at Lion Park, 110th street, which will be the first of its kind since 1865. On the afternoon of that day the members of the society, with their ladies, will proceed in open carriages from their rooms, Eighth street, through Fifth avenue and Central Park, to the Arion. On the arrival of the carriages there will be fired the music of two bands will create them. The committee of reception in full court costume will receive, and at the entrance a guard of twelve Arion men will stand in two ranks, and will be set off by a grand triumphal torch procession representing the pleasures of the season.

SNOW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEWPORT, R. I., June 12, 1878. Passengers on the Boston evening train saw an unusual spectacle at about four o'clock this afternoon, it being a genuine snow storm. The ground at Raynham, on the Old Colony road, was completely covered.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BUFFALO, June 12, 1878. About three o'clock this afternoon the boiler in the steam saw mill located about one mile east of Dayton Center, Cattaraugus county, exploded, killing Henry Wolf, the proprietor, and his son and one other man. One man had his leg blown off, and several others persons were injured. Dayton is situated at the junction of the Erie and Northwestern Railroads. The remains of Mr. Wolf's son have not been found, but it is supposed they are buried in the ruin.

COACHING ACCIDENT.

EIGHT PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED BY THE BREAKING OF AN AXLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] LYNN, Mass., June 12, 1878. The coaching party which the "Tally Ho" met with morning for Hudson on the line between Salem and this city, about eleven o'clock. The party consisted of sixteen persons, under charge of J. H. Young, of Newburyport. It appears that the accident was caused by a defect in one of the axles, which was partially broken a year or two since. The coach was once formerly run on the line from Exeter, N. H., to Amesbury, Mass. Eight persons were seated on the top of the coach and eight occupied seats inside when the accident occurred. The coach was capitalized and the men on the top were thrown off. Those inside were injured by being jolted one upon another. The horses were started by the accident and started to run, but Mr. Edmund Knight, the driver, although thrown to the ground, retained his hold on the reins. He was dragged quite a distance, until the horses were seized by Mr. Joseph Young and stopped. The injuries to Mr. Knight have been examined, and it is thought that he will recover, notwithstanding his extreme old age and the severe shock to his system. He was seriously injured about the head, the right arm, several ribs were broken, and he was badly bruised and lacerated on his legs; Charles Woods, badly shaken up; Charles Smith, severe injuries to his head and neck; Nathaniel Greely, player of the injured are as follows:—William A. Little, Ruoch Gerish, Charles M. Hodges, Samuel S. Blake, Moody Lomb, Jacob W. Young and his son, Joseph Young.

TERMINAL TRAGEDY.

A FATHER BUTCHERS HIS SON IN A DRUNKEN FRENZY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NORFOLK, Va., June 12, 1878.

One of the most melancholy and shocking occurrences that ever startled our sister city across the river (Portsmouth) happened this afternoon about two o'clock. John Owens, a well-to-do merchant of Portsmouth and a very popular and respected citizen, doing business on Fourth street, has been on a spree since last election day (May 23), and had become perfectly uncontrollable. As a matter of safety to himself and others his two sons, John E. and Robert E. Owens, concluded to manacle him before he did any harm. They went to the store, about noon, the young man seized their father, who is very strong and muscular. As Robert firmly clung and attempted to pin his arms from behind, John, who was a strong man, and the old man proved too strong, however, and wrenching loose his right hand drew a keen, freshly sharpened butcher knife, that he had concealed on his person, and reaching forward he cut it to the hilt in the left side of his son Robert, just below the ribs. Robert gave a deep groan and sank to the floor, exclaiming, "Oh, John, I've cut my son to the heart, he is a corpse." In the meantime the father fled from the store without a word and passed down Henry street to Cooper's, where he was soon after arrested and conveyed to the city jail.

Coroner Duncan Matthews was notified and an inquest was held. The deceased was one of our best young men, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was twenty-one years of age, and was employed as a cooper, and was a member of the Board of Health. Mr. Owens, the father, who is nearly sixty years of age, represents the Fourth ward in the City Council and on the Board of Health.

THE AIR SHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HARTFORD, Conn., June 12, 1878.

Three postponements, necessitated by heavy rains, had induced the Hartford people to believe that fate was making a dead set against Professor Richey's determination to show that his new flying machine was really capable of aerial navigation. To-day was far from favorable for an outdoor exhibition, yet it was given, and with gratifying success.

The large number of those who came to witness what they believed would be only another unsuccessful attempt to solve the problem of navigating the air were pleasantly disappointed. The machine not only rose in the air, but moved backward and forward, up and down, and in every direction, and although subjected in part to the balloon principle, the evolution was accomplished without waste of gas in descending or any use of ballast whatever. The air ship worked the central propeller of the machine with effect and rose over every obstacle to the height of 100 feet. The breeze was blowing to the eastward and the experimenter allowed his machine to be carried with it for an eighth of a mile and amused himself by showing his ability to ascend and descend. Then the propeller was set at the point of the frame work was set in motion and the machine shifted its course, twisting and turning in small circles. Still its general drift was to the westward, and the wind and the spectators freely expressed the opinion that its powers were at an end and that it could never return against the wind and at a signal from Professor Richey the machine was pushed back toward the exhibition grounds. The propeller, which was Alexander's storehouse as boat and the central propeller was set in motion and under its influence the ship sank slowly and easily to the earth, landing within half a dozen rods from the original starting point.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PITTSBURG, Pa., June 12, 1878.

This evening the United States Marshal Stuem re-arrested Peter Walcott, proprietor of the Kingston Hotel, on a commitment, and was not lodged in Fort Litta, Walcott some three or four other parties were arrested some months since for "showing the queer" and with difficulty procured bail. Other parties were under the surveillance of the officers of the law, and United States detective seems to have been induced enough to arouse the suspicion of the principal is the traitor of counterfeit money, and to-day he is covered that all of the parties have his aid to this valley, excepting Walcott. When the latter was arrested he was charged with the same crime, and he is in possession. The trials have been set down for next week, at Williamsport.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, June 12, 1878.

Captain Ralph Chandler has been detached from command of the ship Wabash, at Boston, and Commander S. Livingston Breece has been ordered to command that ship. Master Chas. Thomas is detached from the Towhatch and placed on waiting orders.

THE MUSICAL PHONOGRAPH.

Professor Johnson exhibited a new instrument supplied by Mr. Edison, which reproduced Levy's "Last Rose of Summer," the "Caravan of Venice," &c. Every ear was on the alert to listen to the performance of the phonograph. Levy came in front of the mysterious thing and blew a blast on his bugle horn strong enough, and it would seem, to blow the whole concern out of existence, and when he subsided Professor Johnson reversed the crank, offered a sort of horn to a disk on the cylinder, and out came all of Levy's music, with its variations, to the last note. The wonderful and the wonderful of the instrument were great in the extreme, and they appeared to be reproducing the original as if they were a living and breathing thing. When Miss Cole sang to it "Gone with the Wind" the effect was so true and so curious to hear how it would be reproduced as her voice has a bird-like quality in the upper register that it was very hard to tell if it was the voice of a human being or a bird. The reproduction of the words and accents were really marvellous to hear.